ing Rendered Necessary by Dem cratic Mismanagement

It is a queer freak of financial opinion that treats borrowing of money as a reason for enthusiasm and rejoicing. Increase of the public debt is not propterest charge.

mercial reports naively recorded the fact that stocks were bought by many, because the fear of a failure of the loan was removed. But this is another milestone in the backward road. A good many years ago a republican ic party is hopelessly divided against secretary was able to borrow \$700,000 .ment of bonds bearing a high rate of interest. It was done without a ripple of excitement or a doubt of his success. Sixteen years ago when the loan for resumption purposes was effected by Secretary Sherman without The nation has more than doubled its of the world has since been made as good as that of any other nation. But things have so far changed that the willingness of capital to lend \$50,000,-000 to the United States is considered an occasion for sentimental rejoicing and a boom in stocks.

The worst of it is that the rejoicing is not entirely foolish. There was reason to doubt, in view of the present character of the government, whether confidence in it had not been shaken. At this hour it is an open question whether the money offered to the government to-day would have been offered on any acceptable terms if the latest elections had not restored to the lawmaking power the party which | fusal to vote because of the feeling had for a generation faithfully defended the nation's credit. There was occasion to doubt, when the power was lodged with a congress capable of little hope of improvement in this revoting for unlimited coinage of silver spect. The eastern element of the and unlimited issues of state bank party entertains views that the westnotes. In a real sense, the street has ern and southern contingents will not reason to be glad that confidence in adopt; and it is just as certain that

evident benefit of foreign competitors. Prostration followed as a matter of course. Depression of industries brought shrinkage of revenue. Not satisfied, congress gave away many millions to favored monopolies, and threw away about \$74,000,000 of revenue derived from duties by which home industries had been defended. Except for that change, and the promise of it, there would have been no occasion for placing upon the people the additional burden of debt kets of the world in consequence of and yearly interest which President Cleveland now fastens upon them as a memento of his wisdom and patriotism.-N. Y. Tribune.

MAKERS OF NATIONAL DEBT. The Democrats Pave Always Crippled the Country Financially.

During the past year the public debt of the United States has been increased by one hundred millions. Of course everybody knows that the increase is due to the fact that a democratic administration is in control of all branches of the government at Washington-that a party pledged to free trade is running the government.

Everybody expected that the publie debt would be increased by the democratic free trade administration. It followed as a matter of course, for the public debt has always increased under free trade. The New York Advertiser has been investigating the subject, and it finds that the country was under a free-trade administration from 1834 to 1842, from 1846 to 1861, and frem 1898 to 1894, 24 years in all inclusive. From 1824 to 1833, from 1843 to 1846, and from 1866 to 1893 a protection administration was in power, making 40 years inclusive for protection. The 5 years from 1861 to 1866 are left out because the debt was then increased to | secute the war.

The total increase of the debt during the free trade period was \$183,865,068, or at the rate of \$7,660,000 a year. Between 1834 and 1842 the increase was \$8,834,398. Between 1846 and 1861 it was \$75,030,670, or at the rate of \$5,-002,044 a year. The increase in 1894 was \$100,000,000.

During the protection era between 1824 and 1833 the debt was reduced \$83,268,078, or at the rate of \$9,252,009 a year. Between 1843 and 1846 the decrease was \$5,051,023, or at the rate of \$1,448,149 a year. Between 1866, when the republican party undertook the task of paying the war debt, and 1893, when the democrats came into power, the debt was reduced by the enormous sum of \$1,175,125,017, or at the rate of

\$48,528,148 a year.

A more instructive lesson upon the comparative benefits of protection and free trade could hardly be given. At the same time these figures illustrate in a striking way the superiority of the republican party as a governing power over the democratic party which is now in control of affairs at Washington.-Cleveland Leader.

Kentucky is getting ready to democratic majority in the congressional elections was only 2,173, a fallelection day. -- Troy Times.

DISSENSIONS IN DEMOCRACY. The Wings of the Party Do Not Flay

in Unison The only source of comfort for the democrats in the matter of their recent terrible defeat is the theory that they were beaten by the stay-at-home vote. orly evidence of prosperity. For about They point to the fact that their party thirty years the nation has joyfully did not anywhere poll its full strength, hailed every reduction of the national and claim that this indicates only that debt as another step toward financial a large number of democrats neglected emancipation, and for a long time it to vote without intending to promote was considered a convincing proof of republican success; but they do not the capacity of those intrusted with tell us why all these democrats rethe government that they steadily cut mained away from the polls. The down the interest-bearing indebted- campaign was certainly an active one, ness and the burden of the people. A and the importance of the election was different era came with the return of well understood. Every democrat the democratic part; to power. In its knew that the question involved was first year of unrestricted control it that of indorsing or condemning the added \$50,000,000 to the debt and \$2,- course of his party since it assumed 500,000 to the people's yearly burden, control of the government. There and in its second year it has already | could not have been a stronger induceadded like sums, with the possibility ment presented for a man to vote who that the operation may yet have to be believed in that party and wished to repeated, unless bids for more than see it prosper; and yet we are asked 850,009,000 of the bonds are now ac- to accept the idea that tens of thoucepted. At the least the change has sands of good democrats deliberately already added \$100,000,000 to the pub- staid at home and allowed the republie debt, which the people had proudly licans to achieve one of the most made sacrifices for many years to re- notable victories in the history of our duce, and \$5,000,000 to the annual in- politics. It will not do to say that they were simply indifferent, or that The country has come to this, that they did not see the necessity of casting it is considered a matter for congratu- their ballots. The average democrat lation and enthusiastic hopefulness is best known by his eagerness to vote that the United States has been able as often as possible; and when he to borrow some money. Late com- misses an opportunity of that kind we may be sure that he is influenced by considerations of more than ordinary force and significance. In the present instance the explanation lies in the fact that the democrat-

itself. It has two wings that cannot 000 in a few weeks for the extinguish- be made to flap in harmony; the antagonism between them is so pronounced and acrimonious that either of them is less willing to see the other succeed than to permit the party as a country was just'escaping from thrall- party to be defeated. The main dom to debased currency, the large causes of dissension are the tariff and the currency, and the line of division is as much a sectional one a question or a trace of disturbance. as that which used to exist on the slavery issue. It is well known wealth. Its credit in all the markets that the eastern democrats are quasiprotectionists and anti-inflationists, while the western and southern democrats are tariff smashers and free silverites. These differences are of a kind that cannot be compromised, and the more they are discussed the wider the breach becomes. Thus the ties that bind men to the party are loosened, the advantages of discipline are lost and defeat is invited by lack of coherence and unanimity. The recent campaign was one of constant pulling at cross purposes on the part of these two elements. They were not united upon principles or policies, and the result was not only a large desertion from the party, but a still larger rethat it was better for the republicans to win than for democratic trifling and duplicity to be encouraged. There is the government is still manifested by the opinions held by these latter contingents will never be adopted by the Any borrowing at this time was eastern element. It is an irreconcila cause was a revolutionary change in flict. The democrats who stayed at the policy of the nation toward its in- home this year are likely to do the dustries. After defending them and same thing two years hence; or, if encouraging them for thirty years, it they vote, the majority of them will began to make war on them for the be more apt to support the ticket of some other party than that of the one with which they have heretofore

> REDUCTION OF DUTIES. Up-Hill Work of the Democrats in Cap-

acted .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

turing the Markets of the World. Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee of congress, discoursed eloquently before his London admirers of the brightening possibilities of American commerce in the mar

tariff reform. The official figures show that for the first full month under the new tariff the exports of merchandise from the United States was \$57,811,537, which was \$12,247,125 less than those for September, 1893, under the old tariff and in the midst of the financial strin-

gency then existing. Duties on cotton goods were also reduced by the new tariff, and as we already had "free raw material" in the form of cotton, according to Mr. Wilson's free trade notions we should have increased our exports and decreased our imports of cotton manufactures. Instead of that, the exports of cotton goods shrunk from \$1,240,185 in September, 1893, to \$1,038,107 in September, 1894, while our imports of cotton goods increased from \$1,466,345 in September, 1893, to \$2,225,054 in September,

Taking these figures as a basis can Prof. Wilson and his fellow free traders figure out just how long it will be before the United States captures the markets of the world by reducing duties?-Troy Times.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The western man who wants to run for president on the democratic ticket in 1896 is keeping mighty still about it. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In his message President Cleveland passed over the Hawaiian affair with such alacrity as to suggest that it was hot to his touch.-Chicago Times (Dem.).

13"Of course Grover will take care of Wilson, but William would feel more at home as minister to the court of St. James than on the supreme bench.—Toledo Blade.

If there are any blunders the Teveland administration has failed to commit in its dealings with foreigners it has over two years yet in which to perpetrate them. - Chicago Tribune. The "improvement on the Mc-Kinley bill" is already decorated with an increase of one hundred million dollars in the interest-bearing debt

and the certainty that current expenses cannot be met for some time. There are people who fail to see that these cupolas are a desirable addition to McKinley's architecture.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The republicans are virtually oledged to resist any further tariff legislation for the next three years. They will therefore be fully justified in opposing with all the means at their command the taking up of the supplecome into the republican fold. The mentary tariff bills. The attempt to bring them forward will precipitate a fight that will most likely render any ing of of more than 50,000. It is said other legislation impossible. If the that 6,000 republican votes in the first democrats wish to take the responsidistrict were given to the populist can- bility for such a course they will do so didate. If these had a candidate of with the full knowledge that they will their own the Kentucky democrats render their party still more odious in would have been in the minority on the eyes of the country.-Minneapolis UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

an Analysis of Democratic "Certainty" and What It Implies for the Future. The Gorman bill has failed to redeem the promises made for it by its defenders. This may be a surprise to the theory enslaved devotees of "tariff reform," but it is only what practical men of affairs have known all along. A bill which so betrays American interest could scarcely bring prosperity, even though it did bring some degree of certainty. Of all evils uncertainty s the greatest to business interests, out even uncertainty cannot be much worse than certainty of destruction. And that is what the Gorman bill means to many American industries. With the promise which republican control of the house gives, however, we may look for some degree of prosperity -as much as is possible while the Gorman bill remains on the statutes.

The "certainty" of the Gorman bill would hardly be a stimulus to the cuterv. the china and the pottery industries when it is a certainty of the importation of those goods from England and other foreign countries. It would hardly have a stimulating effect on the manufacture of laces, embroidery, gloves and hosiery, when American importers have already placed their orders abroad. The certainty of lower wages in all branches of industry would hardly have a stimulating effect on the demand for such goods as will be manufactured here. Business needs certainty, but it needs certainty of continued existence, not a certainty of destrue,

Goods can be manufactured in this country under "tariff reform" if only vages are reduced to the level of the pauper wages of Europe. Americans an compete on the same terms with foreign manufacturers if they have the same conditions and the same low cost of production. But there is some difficulty in securing the same conditions. American workmen who have been earning good wages, wages that afford a comfortable living and which insure the education of their children, are not ready all at once to drop to European wages. With the tastes and necessities that American wages have developed they could not live, however meanly, on European wages. And they never will receive the pauper wages of Europe. Before wages drop to that figure the people of this country will rise up and put an everlasting end to "tariff reform." They have already shown their intention by their votes of last week.

The Gorman bill has not even the one virtue of that certainty so often claimed for it. Free traders everywhere have been promising their constituents free coal, free iron, free sugar -free anything-whatever their respective constituencies wanted, to be secured at the next session of congress Mr. Wilson promised that the good work of "tariff reform" was to go on. President Cleveland claimed that the Gorman bill was only a vantage ground for the waging of further battles against protection. The meaning of all this is that there is no certainty in the free trade party. The free trade party is a thing of "shreds and patches." No one part matches or fits into another. The only certainty to business, the only stability of government lies in the return of the prorecognized and acted upon by the voters last month when they selected a house of representatives to stop further tariff tinkering: it means an end to the shadowing of the repeal of the Gorman bill in 1896 and a return to the policy of protection to American industries



We have been waiting for that great

improvement in business that was promised by the democratic leaders as soon as the Gorman tariff became law and conditions were settled. Here is what Dun's Review, October 27, had to say about it before election:

"In textile industries the situation is peculiar, and in many respects perplexing. It is undeniable that orders for goods are on the whole diminishing, and retail trade does not yet prompt such supplemental orders as were expeeted, but a good many works have found orders enough to start up for a time, some having business for several mot the. The demand for wool is not as large as it has been, and while prices have scarcely changed for two weeks, sales are but 4,301,250 pounds against 5,778,750 in 1892, and for four weeks 19,451,749 pounds against 25,744,750 in 1892. Prices were put down before the new tariff took effect, so that results of foreign competition are felt mainly

The great danger of Great Britain lies in the fact that of every three loaves eaten there, two at least are made from foreign grown wheat. In case of war with any powers or power possessing fast cruisers, the pinch of famine prices would be immediately felt, while starvation for many of the poor would be imminent before a year had passed. This danger cannot be obviated. The manufacturing inter-ests, which were strong enough in 1846 to raise so much more than was necessarv to pass their Anti-Corn Law bill that they had eighty thousand pounds sterling to give to Cobden in one block. will never allow the encouragement of agriculture in the United Kingdom by s duty on wheat.

Horses Starved to Death. A correspondent in Columbus, Ohio, tells us that many good, industrious citizens who have been unable to get empioyment had no means last winter with which to purchase food, clothing or fuel. Some of the men owned horses which actually did starve to death or were killed. Some of the half-starved animals that sold anywhere from \$5 to \$35 were young and sound, and would have been vigorous if they had been well fed, but as there was not work to do in the spring they had to be sold at any price. Mr. R. M. Ragg, of East Springfield, Mass., was able to pur-chase idle teams at home instead of making a trip to Ohio for a carload of

A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease That Baffles the Physician.

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years. How She Was Cured.

(From the Newark, N. J., Evening News.) Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview, therefore, will interest the med-lcal profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for this disease. The patient is Mrs. George Archer, of Clifton, N. J., and this publication by the News is the first mention made of the case by any newspaper. All physicians con-sulted pronounced the patient suffering with valvular disease of the heart, and treated her without the slightest relief. Mrs. Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go upstairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm cease. I felt an awful constriction about my arm and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise at my right ear, like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature "Last July," continued Mrs. Archer, "I

was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an account in the Springfield Examiner, telling of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since, except for a short interval. The first box did not seem to benefit me, but I perso vered, encouraged by the requests of my relatives. After beginning on the second box, to my wonder, the noise at my right ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arm gradually disappeared. The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirly devoid of color, and I feel

were entirly devoid of color, and I feel well and strong again.
"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills, with great benefit. I feel that every-body ought to know of my wenderful cure and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, euring all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitthe blood or shattered nerves, two fruit ful causes of most every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or expasses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in buils or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

It Just Pepends. " Darling Ethel," be tenderly whispered In tones that were loving and true, "Would you care for love in a cottage. Where no one should live but us two?"

"Yes, Cherlie," she said, blushing sweetly And did not rebuil his warm kiss, "I think life in a cottage at Newport Would be the perfection of bliss."

-N. Y. World.



Father-Why is it that you have no money the day after you receive your Son-It is not my fault, daddy-it is all owing to other people. - Truth.

No Importance. Official-What's that? A man rer. over and hurt? Notify the entire police force to watch out for the bicy-

elist who did it. Policeman--But it wasn't a bicyclist.

It was a beer wagon.
Official—Oh, if that's all, ne rer mind. People are used to being run over by beer wagons.-Good News.

A Few Years Hence.

Life.

"So you want to marry my son," said the stern mamma to the emancipated woman. "I do."

"Can you support him in the manner in which he has been accustomed?"

"I can." "Then take him and be happy."-

Why He Was Unique.

Miss Castique-So you are engaged to that Mr. Atkinson, are you? Now, tell me, honestly, what can you see in him that distinguishes him from all the other men in the world whom you have ever met?

Miss Passee (with unlooked-for frankness)-He asked me to be his wife.—Somerville Journal.

Too Much Art.

Briggs-That Miss Penstock is very sensitive, isn't she? She won't speak to me any more. Miss Griggs-What have you been saying to her now? Briggs-Why, I merely remarked that

could tell by her face she was an artist .- Judge. The Coming Jury.

Lawyer (a few years hence)-Make your mind easy. The jury will disa-Prisoner-Sure?

members are man and wife.-N. Y. A Speculation. Cholly Chumpleigh-Yes; gloves are

Lawyer-I know it. Two of the

worn in bed at night to make the hands Miss Coldeal-Indeed! Do you wear nightcaps, Mr. Chumpleigh?-N. Y.

World. Nothing Extraordinary. She-The newspapers say that the women of the poorer class in London

go barefooted. I think that's dreadful.

He-That's nothing. They are used

to it-they were born that way .- N. Y.

World. His Opinion. Young Tutter-Has your father ever spoken of me, Miss Clara? Miss Pinkerly-Oh, yes, Mr. Tutter. He said only the other day he thought

you ought to get married.-Brocklyn No Reason to Waste Him. First Housewife (South Sea islands) The new missionary looks dreadfully

Second Housewife-Well, he'll do for canning, anyway. - Detroit Tribune.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ROAD LESSON. It should Be Taught in Every Farm Home of the Country

It has been truly said that the common highways of a country are at once the means and the measure of its civilization. This being the fact, it is astonishing that the United States has in it the worst system of common roads of any country enjoying a stable government. By those who have thought upon this important subject it has long been conceded that the wretched country roads in the United States entail upon the industries of the people the most serious tax with which they are burdened. Indeed, if there were any method by which the weight of this burden could be computed I am persuaded that it would be found to be greater than all the taxes levied by national, state, city and county laws combined. And yet the lawmakers in this country, as a general thing, treat this great question as one only of slight importance-a question that each neighborhood should solve for itself, or permit to go unsolved. As long as this indisposition on the part of the lawmakers lasts the road question is likely in its larger aspects to remain unsolved.

But in the meant me much may be done by forces hitherto not enlisted in the ranks of the road improvers to ameliorate the sad conditions now existing, for any marked improvement in the roads of a neighborhood teaches the people thereof lessons that mere arguments never could. I allude to the wives and the daughters of the farmers of the United States. If they will cast the weight of their influence with the men who are earnestly laboring to improve the condition of the highways, then a great advance will have been made in the good cause. Bad roads contribute more than any

other thing to this feeling of dissatisfaction among the young people; the departure of the young people makes farm life more tiresome and less cheery than it was before. It seems inexplicable that American lawmakers, when these facts have been pointed out to them over and over again, should still persist in regarding the road problem as unimportant. But they do so regard it, and it is necessary, before any progress can be made toward better things, to recognize that they do. When we have reached this stage we are at the point where women individually and collectively, that is, each woman acting confront the American people. The men of the present and the men of the near future must be educated to know how grievously they are burdened and hampered by the sorry roads which connect village with village and farm with farm. If the women of America will take up this work of education the lessons will be surely and profitably learned, and we will not much longer be ashamed to have our country roads compared with those of other countries. And there could be no better time than this for the women of America to begin their intervention in this matter. The home is where the best lessons are learned. Let the road lesson be taken up at once .-Landscape Architect.

SODS IN THE ROAD.

An Ohio Man Utters a Protest in Which

Everybody Can Join. An indignant subscriber from Wvoming, O., writes as follows: "Our roadmasters scrape all the lumps and sods and grass that they can get at and pile them along the center of the road for people to wear down. Such roads I can show you for miles and miles in Fulton county. This is a bore on the citizens. On the sides you will have citizens. On the sides you will have to watch or you will upset into the ditch, and in the center a horse cannot get along. If you have your ladies with you, you do not hear very pleasant remarks from them on th road question. We want good roads to-day, and we do not want to wear down the scrapers full all summer and all winter and all next year, so that we can get a passway over the center." This man's head is level if his coan

ty roads are not. He sends a rough sketch to illustrate the matter; see Fig. 1. D, D, represents the ditches, W, W, the wagon roads and S the "sods, lumps and wild tansy in the middle." I have noticed the same thing everywhere. It is true for long distances on both roads from my home to Cleveland. The grass and weeds grow all summer long along the center, and the wagons must go on a sharp incline much of the way,



the heavy wear being on the shoulde of the axles on the lower side and on the burrs of the axles on the upper side. One long strip in Twinsburg on the main center road about two miles due south of Twinsburg is a series of hummocks exactly as the dump-scraper left the loads-with not a particle of leveling. The sides slant so much that a load of hay will nearly or quite capsize and the middle is so "billowy' as to wrench a wagon terribly. I think the township trustees would be liable for damages should any occur. But small damage and annoyance constantly occur. Where the large fourhorse road-scrapers are used they pile the sods, etc., along the center of the road, too. Unrotted sods should never in my opinion be put there, and if lumps are put there they should be well harrowed and rolled until they make a fine, smooth surface which will pack down even. If turf from the ditches must be used it should be plowed a year before and rotted thoroughly. Then it handles far more easily and can be worked into a smooth road bed. The place for the wagon track in country roads is the level middle, not the sloping sides of the road .-Ohio Farmer.

Experts Build Roads.

All will concede that if our road axes were paid in money, and judiciously expended under the direction of experts skilled in the art of making roads, much more could be accomplished than is new done.-Hon. Horace Boies, governor of lowa, in Good Roads

Ir cream of different ripeness is mixed, there will be a loss in the

Highest of all in leavening strength.- Latest U. S. Gov. Pool Report.

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling tor baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

AOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

The Niagara Falls Power Co. has sked the board of aldermen of Bufalo. N. Y., for permission to erect poles in that city for the purpose of transmitting electric power from Nibole with the power by that time."—Kate Field's Washington. agara Falls. Overhead construction is proposed, but the company will agree to put its wires under ground whenever all the other light and power companies in Buffalo shall be ordered to

Shoot Folly as It Files,

Says the bard. The difficulty is that the folly of some folks don't fly, it sticks. We rite, as a forcible illustration, the folly of people who keep on dosing themselves with objectionable drugs for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, easily and pleasantly curable with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only remedies these, but also restores vigor and strength, and banishes malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

First Sport—"And how did the football come out!" Second Sport—"The Ruffiers lost the game on a foul." "How's that!" "One of their men kicked the ball instead of kicking one of the fellows on the other side."—Boston Transcript.

85.00 to California

Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Kansas City on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions." Through cars on fast trains leave Kansas City Wednesdays via Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Fridays via Scenic Route. Write for particulars to G.D. Bacox, G. A. P. D., 106 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

FALL STILES—the ones pigs are in.—Phila elphia Record.

Keep Your Mind on

on her own account and all women working in cooperation, can effectively assist in the solution of one of the very gravest public problems that confront the American people. The

THE	MARKETS.				
	NEW YORK	Dec.	11.	18	11.
CATTLE—Native S	Steers	3 05	Gr.	5	10
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| RYE - No. 2 | 52 66 54 | TOBACCO - Lugs | 3 50 62 10 00 | Lugs | 70 06 16 00 | HAY - Clear Timothy | 9 00 62 11 50 | BUTTER - Choice Dairy | 15 66 18 | EGGS - Fresh | 15 66 18 CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers 3 25 66 5 25 HO(1S All Grades 3 75 66 4 40 WHEAT No. 2 Red 50 66 51 OATS No. 2 31 66 21 CORN No. 2 41545 42

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH. Hard Work and Indigestion go

Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor. also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made
to do ten horse-power work something is
going to break. Very often the hardworked man coming from the field or the
office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then
too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the

nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed. The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilions stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfinness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful dozes to inshould be taken in teaspoonful dones to in-crease the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not nerves are vitalized and strengthened not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

Ely's Cream Balm **COLD IN HEAD** Price 50 Cente.

SHE—"It is very nice to go to the theater, but you never take me along when you go." He—"Weil, I'll take you with me to-night. There is a play on the boards you ought to see." "What is it?" "The Taming of the Shrew."-Texas Siftings.

Man bows to fate, but not as a matter of courtesy.-Galveston Nows.



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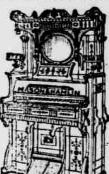
Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly sdapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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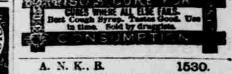
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